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afford a good general survey of the field. The whole of the material is not presented, but rather such a selection as bears repeated testimony to the skill and taste of the editors. The common assertion, that the ancients lacked the ability to observe nature closely is repeatedly contradicted by these coins and gems. The general impression of each animal is truly given just as it would appear to one who had been used to seeing it from his youth but had not paid especial attention to its separate members. The identification of many of the forms is, hence, often uncertain, as the slight differences of species are omitted or indistinctly shown. A valuable part of the work is the lists of types that occur but are not shown in the book itself.—A. PFEIFFER, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 46.

R. GRUNDMANN. *Über 98 in Attika gefundene Henkelinschriften auf griechischen Thongefässen.* Leipzig, 1889; Teubner.

The author publishes here for the first time a collection of inscriptions on vase-handles at present in the Japanese Palace at Dresden. Of these, 82 belong to vases of Knidian manufacture, 14 come from Rhodos, and a few from Paros and Thasos. In the first part is given an illustrated list of the inscriptions, together with a careful restoration and commentary of them by the aid of cognate material. In the next section advantage is taken of previous work by Stephani, Becker and Dumont. Rhodos, Knidos, Thasos, and Olbia are the main centres of the manufacture and export. In regard to the names stamped on the vases, the writer believes the first to be that of a state official, the second that of the *κεραμεύς* or potter: the first identification is made probable by the analogy of coins. It is at times difficult to make a distinction between official and private marks, the latter names being often found by the side of the former. The names are not always on one handle, but are sometimes divided between them, so that on one appears the main stamp of the officials sometimes with title and provenience, on the other, the subsidiary stamp of the maker or makers.—R. HIRSCH, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1890, No. 16.

V. LALOUX. *L'Architecture Grecque.* 8vo, pp. 304. Paris, 1888; Quantin.

It is unfortunate that the *Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts* should not be represented by a stronger book on Greek architecture. One needs merely to glance at page 9 of this little volume and read the author's list of the most important publications on Greek architecture, to obtain a fair sample of the inadequacy, inaccuracy, and lack of discrimination which characterize the remainder of the volume. M. Laloux evidently belongs to that class of Frenchmen whose patriotism permits them to mention a few German and English sources of information, provided he makes little